

THE HONOLULU JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIII.

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, MAY 21, 1884.

NUMBER 11.

WHAT IT MEANS.

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage.

AMERICAN SILK.

One of the largest Philadelphia jobbers says that nearly one-half of all the silks now sold in the United States are of home manufacture, spun by American bred wild worms and woven on American made looms.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN.

Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer and advocate and ex-member of the government of the southern confederacy, is dead. He died in his apartments, avenue Jena, Paris. He had been in failing health ever since he fell while descending from a railway car several years ago.

EELS IN IRELAND.

There are no snakes in Ireland, but the eel make up for any deficiency in this regard. It is a common thing to catch eels in Ireland ten feet long and as big around as a man's thigh. They are found only in the deepest water where they lurk under the rocks. When one is caught he lashes around like a locomotive, and if he catches a man's foot into his mouth he will not let go until his head is cut off.

FIGHTING MEXICANS.

Mexico has more bloody, beastly fights to the death among its desperadoes than any other country. A Mexican is quick to take an offense, ready to fight, and if necessary will treasure his wrong for years until he has an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance. The courage of these people is more frequently manifested in their hand to hand encounters than in any other way.

A HEAVY GUN.

There was successfully cast at the South Boston iron works, in fulfillment of contract with the United States government, of the largest gun ever constructed in this country. When fully completed it will be about 30 feet in length, of twelve inch bore, and will weigh 12,000 pounds. The cost of the gun will be \$2,800 or about one-half the cost a steel gun would have cost. It is calculated to throw a projectile six miles.

WESTERN LIVE STOCK.

It is estimated that 200,000 head of cattle will be driven from Texas into Colorado this year, and that 50,000 more will come from other western states. The calf crop of this year is about 250,000, and when all the new cattle are there Colorado stock will amount to 2,000,000. The largest purchasers of Texas cattle have been the Dryden brothers of Pueblo. They will drive 45,000 head into Colorado, and to do this will require a force of 40 men and 400 horses. The journey will last from sixty to ninety days.

DESERTED VILLAGES.

For a new state, California has a greater number of deserted villages than can be found in any other section of the country. In some counties scarcely a vestige exists of the thriving towns of a quarter of a century ago. Of the 5,000,000 sheep in this state probably one-half are subsisted in the old mining camps, cities, villages and ranches, and all of which hundreds of millions have been taken, adding to the general wealth of the world, but impoverishing California.

CUBAN POLITICS.

Discontent, financial disaster, disorder and revolutionary symptoms are the main features of the situation in Cuba. There are, too, no less evil conditions and forebodings of open rebellion and actually free, but untrained in either in republican government or free institutions. The worst feature of the Mexican situation is the utter worthlessness of most of the local authorities. Universal distrust prevails and no wisdom or leadership adequate for the crisis seems to exist.

OUR EXPORTS.

The value of exports of domestic cattle, hogs, beef, pork and dairy products for March, 1884, was \$5,610,000; for the same month in 1883, \$10,043,325. For the three months ended March 31, 1884, \$21,657,582, against \$31,205,190 for the corresponding period last year. Beef and pork products for the five months ended March 31, 1884, \$38,421,000, against \$48,089,909 for the same time in 1883. Dairy products for eleven months ended March 31, 1884, \$15,204,043, against \$12,093,972 for the corresponding months in 1883.

DURATION OF LIFE.

According to Dr. Farr, if we take the march of a million children through life, the following will be the result: Nearly 150,000 will die the first year, 53,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the twentieth year. At the end of forty-five years 60,000 will have died. At the end of sixty years 370,000 will be still living; at the end of eighty years, 90,000; at eighty-five years, 35,000; and at ninety-five years, 2,100. At the end of ten years there will be 223, and at the end of 108 years there will be one survivor.

TO BUY CUBA.

The proposition for the purchase of the island of Cuba has been revived. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that before the outbreak of the rebellion Senator Riddell introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$50,000,000 for that purpose. He wanted to make a slave state of it. Nothing ever came of the measure. It is interesting to recall also that in 1823 Spain was willing to cede Cuba to the United States in return for some commercial concessions, but our government would not consent.

IN THE BEGINNING.

Dr. W. J. Beecher, of Auburn theological seminary, tells his students that when he began reading religious newspapers there were plenty of leaders of religious thought who were strenuously affirming that, unless the earth and skies were lifted up in their present shape in the space of 144 hours by the clock, the Bible was a lie, and all religion was a fraud. "To-day," he says, "nearly every one is convinced that the process of bringing our system into being lasted through long periods of time, and that this view is entirely consistent with the Bible and with all sacred truths."

THE WHEAT CROP.

Reports from the various sections of the wheat growing districts of the country state that the winter wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana is in excellent condition, injury

by frost having been confined exclusively to scattered points in the two former states. The plant in Missouri has evidently been badly damaged by cold weather. Wisconsin reports a falling off in the acreage of spring wheat, as the farmers are giving greater attention to the dairy. Dakota and Minnesota have a larger acreage than last year, and there is less prospect of the largest yield for years, no damage from insects being reported from any point.

NEW THING IN STATIONERY.

The shades of fashionable writing paper now in use are white, drab, cream, golden rod, cream, perfection cream, mazarine blue, coffee, burnt oak, peach, wild rose, moss green, sea shell, old gold, chocolate, shrimp, turquoise and dozens of others, some new tint coming up every day. Damask paper in tint is in fair demand to-day, and Irish linen paper both rough and smooth, will always be popular. One of the present styles known as the "Forge" has the appearance of having been hammered by a blacksmith, and hence its name. A pen glides over its undulating surface without any trouble.

OUR NATIVE WOODS.

There are in the United States 36 varieties of oak, 21 of pine, 9 of fir, 5 of spruce, 4 of hemlock, 2 of personum, 12 of ash, 18 of willow, and 9 of poplar. The New York museum of natural history is to have a complete collection of the native woods of our entire country. The logs are being prepared in the arsenal at Central Park. They are, for the most part, five feet long. At one end a section of half the thickness of the log is removed. In this way the longitudinal and transverse grainings are both shown. There is also a diagonal cut on the section, which displays that grainings also. The remainder of the log remains in its natural condition, with the bark attached.

TIN DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There will be no need of sending abroad for tin in future. Last year we imported 24,000,000 pounds of block tin, worth more than \$6,000,000, and of tin plate and other manufactures we received nearly \$20,000,000 worth. The tin deposits of California, North Carolina and Georgia have been pushed to their utmost, with the exception of the North Carolina deposit, which is a newly discovered one. Recently, however, an immense field of tin has been found in the Black Hills. It is believed that this new field is practically inexhaustible. The tin is found in the granite region, and was discovered by miners who were prospecting for mica.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington monument, now 414 feet high, is visible at a distance of miles from the city. The blocks of white marble of which the obelisk is composed are of all sizes and qualities, and come from all parts of the world. Among some of the most interesting are a block from Wm. Tell's chapel on lake Lucerne, erected in 1385, one from the ruined palace of Hamul at Carthage, a large white marble block from a temple erected by Augustus on the Nile, a massive block from Russia, and finely chiseled stones from Blacklock's field, Bulker Hill, Vermont, the Buddhist pile of Siam, the temple of Esculapion in the island of Paros, and from other places of interest in every country under the sun.

COLORADO COFFEE.

More than half the coffee sold is artificially colored, and the health officers of New York have made some startling discoveries. They presented samples of the coloring matter used, and of the roasted beans so treated. They found that the coloring matter contained both arsenic and lead, also chrome yellow, Prussian blue, yellow ochre, amber, Venetian red, lamp black, gun Arabic, soapstone and charcoal. The dealers try to make the cheaper grade of coffee resemble the genuine Java, which has a yellow color produced by the long voyage. Several of the large coffee houses in New York claim that while they color their coffee they use no injurious dyes. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

DEMAND FOR FACTS.

The erratic journalist who objected to facts "because they hampered a writer," will soon find his occupation gone. People of the present day want their fiction in the shape of fact, and they will stand a good deal of it, but there never was a time when there was such a universal demand for facts. In this country the writers who command the widest circle of readers are practical, well-posted, business-like men who know how to handle attractively the salient points of interest about people, places and things. The country is going ahead with such a rush that people have the keenest, liveliest curiosity to keep up with it. This accounts for the popularity of newspapers. What the modern reader wants spread out before him every day is a map of busy life, its fluctuations and vast contents.

THE CHOLERA.

The periodical pestilence scare is familiar to everybody. This year the rumors come early. Well defined cases of cholera are reported in eastern Europe and Asia, and at Marseilles and other French ports active preventive measures have been taken. Now there is no sense in a premature alarm. But we have a long summer before us, and Egypt the nursery of the disease is giving it a terrible vitality and starting it out betimes on its death dealing march. While medical men have their doubts as to the pathology of cholera itself, there is no doubt that its allies are famine, filth, cold, and dampness, and the first outbreaks in any country are generally in the slums of the great cities. When the pestilence once gets started, however, every wayward breeze carries it into the dwellings of the rich, and into the healthiest localities. Prevention is better than cure, and it is not too soon to begin the work. Vigilance and cleanliness on our seaports, and on our inland cities and towns will preserve us not only from a cholera visitation but from many other dreaded summer diseases. If the sanitary authorities will put in their work well during the next thirty days, all will be well.

WHAT THE BREWERS SAY.

For some years the temperance people have been getting the best of John Barleycorn in a comparison of statistics. This has stirred up the United States Brewers' association, and that body has recently published a queer volume entitled "The Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance." It is a statistical sketch of some interest. The author concludes from official figures in the revenue

department that intemperance is decreasing. In 1870 the consumption of distilled spirits in this country was about five quarts per capita, and in 1880 it was but three and a half. In addition to this proof the book speaks of the custom of fifty years ago, when every house kept liquor on hand, when all visitors were given liquid refreshments, and when all harvest hands considered a jug of rum and water as part of the refreshment to be furnished by their employer. Reports from fifty-four asylums containing 35,973 patients show that 2,588 inmates were made insane by intemperance, or less than seven per cent of the whole number. That beer drinking leads to spirit drinking is answered by figures showing that in Munich where the annual consumption of beer is 235 quarts per capita, out of 10,000 hospital patients only twenty-one were sufferers from alcoholism. That drunkenness is the chief cause of poverty is opposed by the statement that, according to the Massachusetts census, of 4,342 paupers only 584 had been intemperate or the children of intemperate parents. The Brewers' association will have a big job on hand if this statistical warfare is to be kept up. When the medical men, prison wardens and judges of the criminal court are heard from, the temperance people will have the best of the argument.

APPROPRIATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

Among the appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill, as reported to the House, are the following:

Big Sandy (W. Va.)	\$15,000
Great Kanawha (W. Va.)	200,000
Little Kanawha (W. Va.)	31,000
Monongahela (W. Va.)	45,000
Pearl (Miss.)	12,500
Yazoo (Miss.)	10,000
Red (La.)	75,000
Month of the Brazos (Texas)	10,000
Buffalo Bayou (Texas)	25,000
Arkansas at Pine Bluff	5,500
Black (Ark.)	20,000
Onachita (Ark.) and Black (La.)	15,000
White (Ark.)	35,000
Cumberland, below Nashville	7,500
Smith's shoals	2,000
Tennessee, above Chattanooga	3,000
Tennessee, below Chattanooga	350,000
South Fork of the Cumberland (Ky.)	4,000
Kentucky (Ky.)	250,000
Ohio	600,000
At the Grand rapids of the Wash. (Ind.)	35,000
Wabash, between Vincennes and Terre Haute (Ind.)	10,000
White (Ind.)	10,000
Reservoirs at headwaters of the Mississippi	60,000
Mississippi, from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids	250,000
At Des Moines rapids	50,000
Mississippi, from Des Moines rapids to the Illinois river	20,000
Mississippi, from the Illinois river to Cairo	500,000
Mississippi river, below Cairo to the head passes	125,000
Removing obstructions in the Mississippi	75,000
Removing obstructions in the Arkansas	35,000
Continuing the survey of the Arkansas	200,000
The Ohio at the Falls	300,000

Among the appropriations for harbors are:

Charleston, S. C.	250,000
Savannah, Ga.	150,000
Cumberland Sound, Ga.	75,000
Mobile	200,000
Panama	50,000
Panama Bay	20,000
Arkansas Pass and Bay, Texas	100,000
Galveston	250,000
Passo Cavallo, Texas	50,000
Sabine Pass, Texas	150,000
Cincinnati Harbor of Refuge	17,000
Palmyra, O.	10,000
Month of the Muskingum river, Ohio	20,000

There are a large number of minor appropriations in the bill for rivers and harbors in various parts of the country. The bill provides for a Missouri River Commission, also no tolls or operating charges shall be levied upon vessels passing through any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation belonging to the United States. The bill as reported, appropriates \$12,619,100.

The German Eggs.

The people of this country, says a Western paper, have an opportunity to get even with Bismarck now, on the pork question. Large quantities of eggs are being sent here from Germany, owing to the scarcity of home product. American people should at once strike on these foreign eggs. Having been laid by hens living under monarchical form of government, and fed on brewery slops, they are liable to contain trichinae, and infection and pin worms. These things are worse than the little trichina to be found in our pork. What star-strangled American citizen could eat one of these foreign eggs, and thus go back on the loyal United States hen? Let us hurl these debilitated eggs back to Bismarck, and not send them to our relationship. Not a darn reichstag. Don't let's even throw these eggs at lectures and bad actors. Let them lay on our docks and spoil, and send them back with our defiance with a big "D." Don't eat a confounded egg unless there is a certificate accompanying it from the American hen that laid it, witnessed by the rooster who saw it laid. We can never be free men as long as we allow Bismarck to renege on his hams and sausage, and force upon us his old back number eggs. Let us form societies with a bloody oath, and at least an oath covered with egg yolk, that we will see Bismarck in Copenhagen before we will eat his confounded eggs. We need not mean any disrespect to the German hams. Let them come over and be naturalized, and lay eggs here, and we will eat them, but never, as long as they are laid on German soil, under Bismarck.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

FOREST fires have done an immense amount of damage in portions of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In many districts the flames raged with unexampled fury, sweeping away everything in their path for miles. The burning woods are a fire to a power company's works near Scranton, Penn., and by the explosion which followed one workman was killed and two injured. The burning village of California, Tenn., was almost entirely destroyed by the flames. Several towns were reported to be ablaze or seriously threatened by the advancing flames. Several mountains in the three States were on fire, and many lives were reported lost. Two men were instantly killed and five others seriously injured by the sudden fall of the rafters of a building which they were tearing down in Wilkesburg, N. Y.

GLIMAN'S STATION, a boy hauled in Sullivan county, N. Y., was destroyed by a forest fire. The station was a small building, 30,000 feet of lumber, and four cars loaded with lumber were in the flames. All the buildings were destroyed. Mr. Gliman, whose house is \$1,000, and who has 12 employees lost their all. A tract of land ten miles long and two miles wide was burned over.

SIX men were killed by the explosion of a boiler attached to the Whitney Marble company's works near Gouverneur, N. Y.

GEORGE CHOSSETT, his wife and two children were killed in a fire in a small house destroyed several buildings in Clinton county, N. Y.

FOURTEEN men, including an Indian and a negro, started in a heavy rain, and were killed in a train wreck near New York. Seven men were on the train, and a locomotive and six cars, having accumulated the train, were necessary to bring the train to a stop. The train was a freight train, and was carrying a large quantity of lumber. The train was wrecked near New York, and the train was wrecked near New York.

THE twenty-ninth annual session of the Southern Baptist Convention, which was held in Baltimore, Md., opened on Monday. The convention was held in Baltimore, Md., and the convention was held in Baltimore, Md.

AT the General Conference of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, which was held in New York, N. Y., the convention was held in New York, N. Y., and the convention was held in New York, N. Y.

CHARLES FORD, one of the brothers who killed Jesse James, a famous Missouri outlaw, committed suicide at Richmond, Mo., with a pistol shot.

A passenger car and two sleepers belonging to a train were thrown into a ditch by a broken rail near New York. The train was wrecked near New York, and the train was wrecked near New York.

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Miss Thompson was mortally injured.

THOMPSON, B. S. Ford, caught fire while at her pier at Chesterton, Md., and was burned to the water's edge. She cost \$10,000 to build, and \$50,000 more had been expended on her in improvements.

A GRASS fire started for fun by boys in Cecil county, Md., traversed a tract of territory eight miles long and three wide. A large number of houses and other buildings, with much valuable timber, were consumed.

A FIRE at Gainesville, Fla., destroyed thirty-five buildings. The total loss was estimated at \$100,000.

TOLENT storms have destroyed much property in portions of Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas. At Little Rock, Ark., a shed fell on a number of convicts employed in brick-making, killing one and seriously injuring another.

JOSEPH E. MURKELL, Jr., died at Mobile, Ala., the other day, of a strange malady. He was subject to the epileptic convulsions when asleep. His father or some other attendant was, therefore, always present at night to prevent his falling asleep, and the only way to obtain for a dozen years a state of wakefulness.

M. V. WAZNER, a prominent business man of Marshall, Minn., has just been re-elected mayor of that lively city by a large increase in majority.

STROMGOLD, feeling against the British government, and against the people of England in a court of the same name of General Gordon, was killed.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

DAN RICE, the clown, is lecturing in the South.

LOTTA leaves England in August, her season here beginning at Washington the following month.

THERE are thirty-seven dime museums in the country now where there was only one five years ago.

No circus is now complete without a white elephant—a red and white elephant; and they are all complete.

WILLIE EDDIE talks of bringing a large musical company from England to this country next year.

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DESPERADO AND PURITAN.

A NEW ENGLANDER PUTS A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER TO FLIGHT.

The Desperado's Persuasive Way of Borrowing Money and Making Friends—Two Badly Frightened Men.

[From the Galveston News.]

About the year 1851 the most influential man in San Antonio was an alleged desperado named Bob Augustine. Bob came to San Antonio with a fearful record. He enjoyed the reputation of having killed a dozen or so of men, and was respected accordingly. While he was in San Antonio he did not reduce the census at all, but that was not his fault. He had a seductive way of drawing his eighteen-inch Arkansas toothpick and examining it critically with a sinister smile while humbly requesting the loan of \$5. Thus it was that Bob went about acquiring wealth and warm personal friends, but creating no funerals. There were rumors that Bob was playing bluff, but that was after he had marched away.

It was during the reign of Bob Augustine, "the long-ranged roarer of Calaveras Canyon," as he sometimes called himself, that a young man from Boston, named John Winthrop, came to San Antonio, presumably in search of health, as he brought very little with him. He was far gone in consumption, and nothing but that he had a short time to live, unless the climate of Western Texas saved him, induced him to come to San Antonio. As everybody carried a pistol, Winthrop did not care to insult public decency by going unarmed. Besides, such a course might as seriously interfere with his restoration to health as putting on a clean shirt.

His Puritan training caused him to revolt at the idea of carrying firearms, so he resorted to artifice. He wore a holster, but instead of keeping a pistol in it, he had his cash funds stored away in it and no one was the wiser for it. On the contrary, Winthrop was looked up to by the best citizens just the same as if he was loaded down with deadly weapons. Of course every body tried to make the stranger from Massachusetts feel as comfortable as he was at home, so he was told all about Bob Augustine, the long-ranged roarer, at least ten times a day, and he was advised not to be particular in asking security for the debt in case the roarer wanted to borrow a small loan unless he (Winthrop) did not wish to regain his health.

The long-ranged roarer sauntered into Winthrop's room at the hotel, but before the desperado could open his mouth or draw a weapon the unfortunate Yankee threw back his coat and with trembling fingers tugged at his pistol holster to get at his money to appease the would-be assassin. On the other hand, as soon as the roarer saw Winthrop trying to get out his pistol